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"SOPHISTICATIONS."

Source and Meaning of Adulterations
of Food.

Driven by Competition, Capitalist
Manufacturers Poison the People in
Order to Sell their Goods—The Process
is an Aid to the Lowering of Wages—
Legislation an Inadequate Preventive—
The Overthrow of Capitalism Alone
can Now Stead.

This subject is not only of universal
interest, referring, as it does, to the
health and well being of the people at
large, but of especial interest to the
workingmen as an economic phenom-
enon. Adulterated food is just as much
a product of our faulty economic life as
is the wage-laborer himself who con-
sumes it. Both owe their existence to
that special phase of economic life: cap-
italist mode of production.

In his book on "Foods: Their Compo-
sition and Analysis," A. W. Blyth makes
the following statement: "Before adul-
teration commences, commerce must de-
velop. In primitive states of society
there may be knavish tricks, ignorant
bartering, substitution of bad for good,
falseness and meanness of all kinds, but
no systematic sophistication is possible.
Again in the semi-pastoral state (as it
existed in some parts of Scotland a
century ago), in which the food of a
family is raised from the soil on which
they dwell, and clothing produced from
their own sheep and spun into textile
garments at their own fireside, com-
mercial frauds are unknown or unde-
veloped." The author here either uses
inadequate terms or does not trace the
soil far enough. It is not the develop-
ment of commerce that brought about
the adulterations, but the development
of manufacture.

The development of commerce pre-
supposes the development of manufac-
ture. Even raw materials require a cer-
tain amount of labor before they can get
into the market. The merchant, who
sells the manufactured goods, has nothing
to do with their quality; he is only a
middleman, a medium between the
manufacturer and the consumer, he is,
so to say, the conductive coil but not the
storage battery, and like the coil, which
conducts any kind of electricity, whether
galvanic or Faradic, mean or strong, he
distributes any kind of goods manufac-
tured, for which there is a demand.
True, certain merchants will handle
spurious goods while others will only
sell the genuine article, but this is al-
together due to the kind of customers
they respectively have; they do not
create the demand but satisfy it. In the
commencement of commerce, the man-
ufacturer was also the dealer, he man-
ufactured the goods that he brought to
the market, and the responsibility for
the inferior quality of those goods
rested solely on him; then there was
only cheating, no systematic adulteration
being as yet possible. The modern
merchant does not produce the goods he
sells, he knows nothing of their quality,
and is therefore not responsible for the
adulterated goods he sells. Now and
then a dishonest merchant will cheat his
customer by under-weight or by sub-
stituting inferior grades for the ones
called for, but this again is simple
cheating, and has nothing to do with the
wholesale fraud that consists in sys-
tematic adulterations. I dwell on this
point because I want to bring the blame
home to the capitalist or manufacturer,
and thus correct the misconception
which the interpolation of the merchant
originates in the minds of the people,
who, facing the merchant, blame him
for selling spurious goods, while the
manufacturer of those goods sits behind
the bush and enjoys the money plun-
dered by fraud, and the respect of the
community.

Capitalist production begat competi-
tion, and competition begat a great
many evils, among which adulterations
occupy quite a conspicuous place. The
struggle for existence and the "survival
of fittest" have here, as in everything
else, the determining influence. In
order to exist, and not be swallowed by
his rival of larger capital, the small cap-
italist resorts to means that, at least
temporarily take the place of the nat-
ural weapon—larger capital. He recog-
nizes the fact that the strength of his
enemy lies in the low price at which he
can manufacture and sell his goods, and
unless the small manufacturer can sell
his goods at the same price he will have
to leave the market. But the position of
a capitalist, i. e., a man who reaps what
he did not sow, is too good to be sur-
rendered so willingly. No, he will fight
the battle, and, like the heroic Nicholas,
will fight even if he has only one
soldier (laborer) left. True enough he
has not immense capital, but he has
laborers, who will compensate for that.
He reduces wages. Hurray, the aim is
achieved; he can sell his goods just as
cheap; and he sees with delight that the
big mouth of his monster-enemy is
closed; he escaped destruction. But alas,
the monster has again opened his mouth
ready to swallow him; the big capitalist
got a new machine, or also reduced
wages, and now again sells his goods
cheaper. What is to be done? The
small fellow lengthens the working day.
This also proves to be only a temporary
remedy. He tries to save expenses of
erection of expensive factories by intro-
ducing the sweating system, but also
this eventually fails. That monstrous
mouth—bigger and ever bigger capital—
is constantly open, and like the sword
of Damocles, constantly threatens de-
struction. In vain does he, the small
fellow, try one remedy after another, all
of them eventually fail. He finally re-
sorts to adulteration.

By adulterating goods the small man-
ufacturer kills two birds with one stone;
he sells his goods cheaper; this cheapens
the cost of subsistence of the worker,
and this, in turn, reduces the wages.

With reduced wages, the worker is not
able to buy the genuine goods, which
are too dear, and he is compelled to
consume the adulterated ones, which are
cheaper; thus a demand is created for
adulterated goods, and this demand in-
creases the production of those goods.
Thus a vicious circle is established,
which by its successive turns works to
the detriment of the workingman and
the enrichment of the small capitalist.

This explains the excuses made by
merchants that they are "compelled to
resort to the misdeed by the public de-
mand for cheap commodities;" excuses,
which J. P. Battershall, chemist of U. S.
Laboratory, unjustly considers to be
fallacious. While it is perfectly true
that the people demand those goods,
yet they do that not of their own free
will and accord, but compelled by the
struggle for bare existence. I will make
this clearer by the following illustration:

John consumes, say, 4 loaves of bread
daily at the cost of 20c. His wages,
therefore, will include this necessary
expense; but here appears on the mar-
ket a spurious kind of bread sold at 3c.
per loaf. Dick is out of work, and is
willing to eat any kind of bread, even if
it contains alum and sand. He also needs
4 loaves, but they will only cost him
12c; he can, then, afford to accept a re-
duction in his wages amounting to 8c.,
and is consequently employed in preference
to John. If John wants work, and he
cannot keep his soul in his body un-
less he gets it, he must submit to the
same reduction of wages; these, how-
ever, are not sufficient to supply him
with bread of a good quality, and he is,
therefore, compelled to demand of his
dealer that spurious kind of bread.
This is equally applicable to all other
commodities which go to make up the
miserable subsistence of the laborer.

The cost of all commodities or mer-
chandise is determined and regulated by
certain laws. The price of every mer-
chandise is made up of the 3 component
parts, first pointed out by Karl Marx,
namely: the capital, or money spent on
machinery, raw material, etc.; second,
the capital, or the money invested in the
"living machinery" as wages; and
thirdly, the surplus balance, or the
money appropriated by the capitalist as
a remuneration for his hard work of
doing nothing, his "abstinence," etc.
When it comes, however, to the adul-
terated goods all such laws and fixed
proportions are altogether absent; their
price, like their composition, depends
on the same caprice and ingenuity of
the manufacturer. He may add 25 per-
cent. of chicory to the coffee, he may
add 50 per cent., or make it 75 per cent.,
and unless his fraud is exposed by the
official chemist, none of the consumers
will ever know to what extent he carries
his adulterations. This is what made
the so-called "honest" manufacturers,
or the big capitalist, to decry this evil.
These "honest" gentlemen recognized at
once that their enemy, their smaller
competitor, got quite an effective
weapon, which is likely to enable the
small manufacturer to put himself on
the offensive instead of as formerly
keeping to the defensive. From that
moment the big fellows put on sheep's
skins and piously demanded of the
Legislature the enactment of laws
against the evil of adulterations "for the
sake of the poor, the suffering poor."
With tears in their eyes they began to
talk of the injurious effect that adul-
terated goods have on the health of their
beloved workingmen.

That the real cause of their alarm was
not the wholesale poisoning of the
laborer, but their personal interest, is
clearly shown by the late enactment of
laws regulating the sale of goods, al-
though adulterations existed much
earlier. Thus the New York State gen-
eral law for the prevention of the
adulteration of food and drugs was
enacted as late as 1881, and similar laws
went into force in other States between
1881 and 1885. Battershall quite naively
ascribes the delay in such legislation to
the "American characteristic of con-
trolling their own personal affairs, and
the resulting disinclination to resort to
anything savoring of parental govern-
ment interference;" although in his
introduction to his book "Food Adultera-
tion and its Detection," he states that
"the claim that manufacturers are often
forced into adulteration by the neces-
sities of unfair trade competition pos-
sesses more weight—an honest dealer
cannot as a rule successfully compete
with a dishonest one—(here he also con-
fuses the manufacturer with the dealer)
—and has undoubtedly influenced many
of the better class to co-operate" (they
tempt to prevent the practice). "The United
States Tea Adulteration Act," he says,
on page 19, "was passed by Congress in
1883. The enactment of this law was
largely due to the exertion of prominent
tea merchants, whose business interests
were seriously affected by the sale of the
debased or spurious article." On page
140 he further makes the following
statement: "The addition of sodium bi-
carbonate (to the beer) is resorted to in
order to increase the effervescing
power of the beverage. . . . The ap-
parent gain to the brewer of such beer
consists in the economy of time and ice;
he is also enabled to turn over his in-
vested capital sooner than the more
scrupulous manufacturer, who is thus
placed in a disadvantageous position so
far as trade competition is concerned."

K. Marx brings the statement of
"honest" bakers, who claimed that they
cannot compete with the "undersellers,"
who can sell their bread much below the
average cost of its production, and
hence they demanded legal protection.
Even after these laws went into effect
the judges were feeling their ground,
and were quite slow in applying them,
not being sure whether they would
please or displease the majority of man-
ufacturers. Thus "a confectioner in
Boston was suspected of selling adulter-
ated candy, and while it was proved
that a sample bought of him contained
a dangerous proportion of a poisonous
pigment—chromate of lead—he escaped
conviction on the plea that candy was

(Continued on Page 2.)

ON, FOR THE 100,000.

The Call of Michigan to Her Prole-
tarians.

The Harvest is Ripe for the Harvest
Provided an Organized Effort is Set
Forth to Bring the Whole Force of
the Tollers to Bear Upon the Exploit-
ing Class—This Could then Easily be
Thrown Out of the Saddle.

Comrades and Fellow-Proletarians who
are not yet Comrades in Michigan—

In view of the fact that next fall there
will be held in Michigan another gen-
eral State election, in which the Social-
ist Labor party should participate, our
State Committee, at its last regular meet-
ing, decided to urge the different iso-
lated Socialists to form themselves into
Sections and affiliate with the other or-
ganized Socialists of the United
States. Next fall the election ought to
show that there has been work done in
Michigan. Up till now the work has
been done mainly by individuals, or at
least by an individual Section. Detroit
did not receive any outside financial
help last fall, and last spring except
from Comrades Chappel, of Plymouth
and Wolf, of Saginaw. When we work
together and in a systematic way, a
great deal may be accomplished even
with our limited funds.

The last spring election gave proof
that Michigan has enough Socialists in
every county to have a Section there.
The total vote for Michigan was 2,205
votes.

Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Bay City,
Muskegon, Jackson and all the cities in
the northern peninsula polled a vote
that gave Detroit renewed vigor and
energy. Our vote in Detroit this fall—
541 votes, without the balance of Wayne
County, is 215 votes better than the
total of Wayne County last fall. We
must establish connections between
ourselves and other Socialists. Think
of the proverb, "In union there is
strength," or "United we stand, divided
we fall." We Socialists stand for the
reorganization of society on a more per-
fect basis, why then should we not be
able to see that we ourselves can accom-
plish nothing without ORGANIZA-
TION?

It is with our movement as it is with
a rope: "One fibre may be torn easily,
but by the proper composition of a num-
ber of fibres, the collection can over-
come the resistance of an anchor. We
have to organize with sufficient num-
bers and in the proper way to lift the
anchor that up to now has affirmed cap-
italism. Capitalistic majority has up to
now been the strength, the anchor of
capitalism. The 70 per cent. of wage
workers have up to now given capital-
ists their support, their vote, and the
result has been that a minority of 30
per cent. of the total, including the mid-
dle class (small merchants and artisans)
has ruled by the consent of the majority
against the interests of the majority.
By proper organization and only by
that can the workers turn their power to
profit. Class organization for Socialism
—against all kinds of exploitation, can
utilize the force of the American work-
ing class. Its force and energy is great,
as we have been able to notice, when
they made such brilliant displays of it
as the Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Chi-
cago, Brooklyn and the late miners'
strike, etc.

The resistance that capitalism can
offer is insignificant when once labor be-
comes aware how to use its own power.
United States Secretary of the Treas-
ury Gage showed plainly last winter
during a speech at a banquet in Cincin-
nati that the capitalist class is horrified
at the appearance of a proletarian class
political movement. He urged the mem-
bers of the capitalist class not to lose
their heads, for then they would be lost.
"Not to lose their heads" means un-
doubtedly to do what that class did be-
fore, i. e., to try to get a fake labor or-
ganization, headed by all the old crooks
of the labor movement, palmed off upon
the workers as the genuine article. In
lies, fakes and deceit lies the power of
capitalism to turn the workers as voting
cattle. The world over, the workers
are tiring of capitalist oppression; our
conditions and situation are such that
with proper organization we can easily
step to the front ranks of the
Socialist labor movement of the
world. What happened in Vienna re-
cently is enough to make one shout for
joy and hope. But here in our own
country too and in Michigan we
are gaining ground. Bessemer has
been added to our number of Michigan
Sections.

The times or conditions are dead ripe
for Socialism. The old individualistic
system of production and distribution
is no longer adequate for the present
collective operation of industry. News-
papers report the formation of new
trusts almost daily; concentration of in-
dustry was never as apparent as it is
now. With the supply limited and the
smaller competitors and their former
employees crowded to the street, the ex-
penses (amount of people who receive
wages), even in their own establish-
ments, are greatly reduced. But who
profits by this saving of expenses? Where
will the capitalist find a market for
their goods while the chance to earn
something (to work) is taken away from
the worker? The worker is the main
consumer; any market is soon over-
stocked when the working class cannot
consume in proportion to the amount
sent or produced there. To "save ex-
penses" means to limit demand.

The last crisis is not past, its effects
are felt as bad as ever, and still the
lightning-like speed with which cap-
italism fulfills its mission—the concen-
tration of production and distribution—
creates conditions that make persons

(Continued on Page 4.)

"PROSPERITY," AGAIN.

We Now Know the Best it Can Do—Is
that Satisfactory?

Clippings From Papers, that are Shout-
ing Prosperity and Assert it Has Ar-
rived and is in Full Blast, Critically
Compared—Workingmen's Duty, Un-
less they Are Thanking Turkey
to Be Eaten.

POLK, Pa., Jan. 17.—Prosperity is
here without any question whatever,
and the election pledges of the Repub-
licans are fulfilled, whether of their own
doings or not. Out of the tons of evi-
dence industriously circulated each day
twice, this can be quoted from the Pitts-
burg "Commercial Gazette," Jan. 8,
1898:

"Proof of Prosperity—The past year
the best of which there is any record—
Figures on the Business Barometer
Tells Their Own Story—Good Outlook
for 1898—The Iron Industry Further
Encouraged.

"New York, Jan. 7.—R. G. Dun &
Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in
its issue to-morrow: 'In failures 1897
was not only the best year, since 1892,
but on the whole the best ever definitely
known. The commercial failures were
but 13,351, with liabilities of \$154,332,-
071; the average failure being only \$11,-
559, the lowest ever known except in
1892. But even in that year the failures
during the last half averaged liabilities
of \$10,477 per failure, while in the last
half of 1897 the average was only
\$9,593.'"

I want those who are working at re-
duced wages, those who are working
under harder conditions, those who
should not, on account of their age, sex or
physical conditions, be working at all,
and yet be fully provided for, to note
this well. PROSPERITY IS HERE,
AND THIS IS THE BEST WE HAVE
EVER DONE, and this is what "Repub-
lican prosperity," after all, has been ac-
complished, can do, which is so inade-
quate, and so empty.

While the "Free Silver Prosperity"
was laid on the shelf lately as an in-
ferior thing to the present gold lined,
"honest dollar," "national honor" brand
—It has some hope of being taken down
again to be reudated and maybe ac-
cepted, for a change, (for even pros-
perity grows monotonous with our "ner-
vous, hurrying American.") In passing
it should be noted that, had Free Silver
been successful, and had its best feature
—dollar wheat and the long chain of
blessings attached thereto—been re-
alized without the drawbacks ascribed
to Free Silver by treasonous Shylocks,
things would have no earthly chance of
being a whit better than now. For we
now have the high prices from tariff
and exceptional grain market, which
was all that could be claimed for more
money.

That the failures were 11½ less than
in 1896 is a cheering thing no doubt to
business men, especially business men
with liabilities greater than that fatal
\$9,593 of the last half of 1897. Since
poverty has been discovered to be so
blessed by Andrew Carnegie, as his
private experience, lately exposed, testi-
fied; we no doubt would be thankful that
those 13,351 averaging \$11,559 had so
soft a place to land on when they
reached terra firma, did not the follow-
ing, among others of like nature, fall
under our eye in the same paper, which
makes us wonder a good deal where
they will find that supreme blessing—
work.

On account of an order for 17,000 feet
of iron railing for the Harlem River
Driveway and other good reasons, "to
meet increased business, Mr. Albee has
found it necessary to increase facilities
by installing NEW MACHINERY and
erecting a traveling crane, running
from his works to the railroad, besides
several smaller cranes for handling
purposes." (He has also a foreign
agency to meet the FOREIGN DE-
MAND.) Why tariff?

Also this:
"From two to three of the Pittsburgh
riveting machines are being shipped
weekly; a 68-inch portable riveting
machine, driving 1,000 15-16 inch rivets in
a stand pipe daily, was shipped, etc."

Of course this is not the whole world
or even nation, but a fair sample. Our
prosperous friend referred to evidently
needs no extra help, as he is "installing
new machinery," and even loads his
cars with "a traveling crane." If the
same paper a week or two ago, in speak-
ing of the evidences of prosperity by
comparing the number of unemployed
in New York City with the number a
year ago, had not mentioned that "there
were 100,000 persons in New York in-
voluntarily idle," one might have hoped
employment could have been found in
putting up that fence; even though bor-
rowed money paid for it; but with the
"100,000 involuntarily idle" it can not
be, and seeing lately, in the same paper
a "machinist, a good workman, unem-
ployed for a long while, sober man,"
being found in a stable, badly frozen
and suffering from neglect and ex-
posure, one cannot reasonably hope
that the afflicted 13,351 can be dignified
by laboring on the construction of those
"traveling cranes," etc.

It is a sad case. We know full well
that "business has revived"; a panic
cannot last forever, and present insti-
tutions stand. So we are not robbed of
any arguments against the capitalist
system or for the Socialist Common-
wealth by the (often fraudulent) pub-
lication of items like the following:

"Large order for rails. The Pennsyl-
vania Railroad contracts for 100,000
tons" (at about \$18 a ton). Such orders
are necessary to keep the machinery in
motion, no men of consequence being
used in their construction.
"Big orders for tin plate bars, Penn-
sylvania and Indiana alone ordering 75,-
000 tons."

"Surpassed all records" did the Pitts-
burg Locomotive Works, galvanized 3,-
901 net tons of wire in December, the
largest output, largest plant in the U. S.,
if not in the world.

We had been hearing of the wonderful
output of steel in Braddock, Duquesne,
Homestead, etc., until a general reduc-
tion of from 10 to 40 per cent. in wages
at one fell swoop took from the race-
running employees all that they had
gained, leaving them the extra labor,
which is still to go at the new place.

"Great year on the lakes; Erie's ton-
nage receipts increased by 675,000 in
1897, and many others of a similar na-
ture.

These transactions are put in motion
by the release or circulation of money
by reason of debt, national, state, county
and municipal; by large concerns in-
creasing their facilities to withstand the
next crash, and to harvest the present
opportunity, and by the small savings
formerly withheld from business either
by fear or lack of opportunity, which
"restored confidence" has called from
hiding, and which will very likely go to
the direction of the \$154,332,071 before
mentioned, in due time. Add to this
the circulation of wages required to
carry all this on, and the recirculation
of the profits, taxes and interest con-
nected with the operation, and you see
the forces that under the capitalist
system are rapidly "circulating" both
money and commodities to such a pos-
ition that the whole thing will break
down again, with the usual results in-
tensified.

You who can see; you who can hear;
you who can speak—work! Show to all
that there is nothing further to wait for;
that we have got that prosperity, and
that it is found wanting—all know.

The traveling crane and elselike pre-
clude the possibility of relief from labor
exchanges.

The vast army of class-unconscious
proletarians precludes adjustment by
the initiative and referendum here and
NOW.

The "foreign demand" precludes a
long continuation of high tariff or an
acceptance of the "flat" of any small
country for goods sold, the large coun-
tries, even when we can sell to them,
having the gold standard, thus putting
Free Silver out of the question;
The economic development making
colonization a joke;

The adoption of the Single Tax an
unnecessary proceeding, it being now
adopted by the capitalists of weight;

The competition between the em-
ployed and the unemployed, making all
economies and low prices or tariffs a de-
lusion and a snare;

The failure to connect any of the 13,-
351 with the "drink habit" fails to in-
troduce Prohibition into the case;

The reduction of wages in the East
being ascribed to constraining laws and
Southern (American) competitors,
knocks out "patriotic" or "alien labor"
ideas out of wind;

The past experience of pure and simple
labor unions and their fakirs holds up
against any hope from even a continu-
ance of such;

And with the shady history of the
"Friends of Labor"—the Carroll-D-
Wrights, Terrence - V - Powderleys,
Henry - Georges, William - Jennings-
Bryans, etc., the follow-me-I-will-
storm-the-fort heroes, becoming fewer in
the field and shutting off any hope for
that quarter;

There is only the Socialist Labor
party left as the only way out—for all
those who are not in the condition of
the late turkeys just before Thanksgiv-
ing. O. N. E. LACKALL.

Comrade Bernardino Verra has hit
upon an excellent plan to reach the
masses of his Italian fellow men in this
country. These Italians in America
have been hitherto used by unscrupu-
lous countrymen of theirs as veritable
mercenary for capitalist political
battles. The difficulties of speech have
to a great extent barred Socialist agita-
tion from reaching them, and redeeming
them from the clutches of their bel-
liewers; even incidental Socialist ad-
dresses in Italian failed to prove attrac-
tive and effective.

Comrade Verra now attacked the evil
in a new way. He wrote an Italian play,
with the scene in Sicily; the plot brings
out the exploitation of the working
class by the capitalist class, and point-
edly illustrates the folly of a warfare
that singles out a single "padrone" for
punishment. The play is full of exciting
scenes and situations, and presents the
theories and tactics of the Socialist
Labor party in a manner most taking.

The play is now being performed in
the Italian theater on the Bowery, and
is an unequalled success.

The organizer of Section New York
should follow up this success with the
distribution of party literature, and
clinch the work of Verra's.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 100, of Phila-
delphia, passed resolutions requiring
the President of the International
Union to explain the non-appearance of
the financial report, and demanding its
publication.

That report would have been overdue
even last May, but this is the day when
it has not yet seen the light. The union-
wreckers, who, under the flag of labor
have been doing understrappers' work
of the capitalist class, withhold the re-
port because it is an indictment of their
own corruption and imbecility.

As Cigarmaker Newmayer said some
time ago in these columns, at the time
we called the attention of the bona fide
rank and file to the bankruptcy into
which their fakir leaders had led the
organization, "no man who withholds
the truth from the workers can mean it
well with them."

"Addition, division and silence" is the
motto, not of the capitalist politicians
only, but of their reprobates, the Labor
Fakirs.

Whatever is manly and honorable in
the International Union will join No. 100
in the demand for an explanation of the
bunco game of silence on their
financial report, and for the immediate
publication of the truthful figures.

IN WAR PAINT.

Socialists of Milwaukee Throw Down
The Gauntlet.

Terse Presentation of the Situation,
Both Wit's Regard to the Capitalist
System and Old Parties, and the Pur-
pose Behind the Mask of the "Social
Democracy" at the Coming Spring
Election.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—At the well
attended semi-annual meeting of the
Socialist Labor party of this city, held
here last Sunday, the following resolu-
tion or public declaration, of no slight
significance just now, was offered by
Comrade K. Minkley, and was unani-
mously adopted:

The Socialist Labor party of Mil-
waukee, in general session assembled at
Kolt's Hall, on January 9, declares:

"First—WHEREAS, The present
system of ownership, together with private
capitalist production and distribu-
tion, is grounded upon free competition
and wage-slavery; and

"WHEREAS, The logical application
of this system has for its result the con-
centration of natural and social oppor-
tunities in the hands of a few, and the
periodically recurring industrial crises,
together with their long train of hor-
rors;

"WHEREAS, Thereby the depend-
ence of the large mass of the people
upon a few property-holders becomes
ever complete; therefore

"The only way to free the working
class from the present bondage is the
abolition of the present system and the
establishment of the Socialist Co-operative
Commonwealth.

"AND WHEREAS, All political parties,
with the exception of the Socialist
Labor party, have a natural interest in
the existing system of exploitation;
therefore

"The Socialist Labor party calls upon
all thinking workingmen to join it so as
to be able successfully to do battle
against Capitalism and Exploitation."

"Second—The conduct of the so-
called Social Democracy of this city, in
attempting to set up an independent
labor party, is an act hostile to the true
interests of the working class, and in-
tended only to conjure up internecine
feuds among the workers and to disrupt
the Socialists of this city.

"For many a year have we, here in
Milwaukee, had occasion to observe how
various the masks are which the foes of
progress among the workers are cap-
able of wearing. One year it was the
mask of the 'Union Labor party'; an-
other year it was the mask of the 'Co-
operative party'; yet another time it was
the mask of the 'People's party'. When
the Democrats captured the People's
party, the shady disrupters, whom we
have had our eyes on, fought the Peo-
ple's party in the interest of the Re-
publican party. The plan now is to use
at the next spring election the mask of
the 'Social Democracy,' in the hope that
way again to impede progress by throw-
ing and keeping the workers in a per-
petual state of confusion.

"The Socialist Labor party urges all
thinking workmen at last and once for
all to make the quietus of these shady
disrupters by marshaling themselves to
a man under the banner of the S. L. P.,
which alone has been held unswayed.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 3,068
In 1890..... 12,321
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 22,123
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564
In 1897..... 54,159

As nations can not be punished in the next world, they are punished in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins with national calamities.

OBJECT LESSONS ON A BROAD STAGE.

Making ample allowance for the mendacity of the capitalist press, many circumstances combine to indicate that, in the matter of the British engineers' strike, the devil does not always lie. The strike may be considered lost; it is lost—hopelessly, unquestionably lost. And yet, perhaps, not absolutely.

When a battle is about to be fought the elements of strength of the contending sides are always considered. The issue of the battle, as a rule, depends upon the correct estimate of such elements. When the strike started, did the leaders of the engineers make this calculation? They confidently counted upon victory. From what premises did they draw their confidence? From the premises of their treasury; their own treasury and the much larger treasury that they justly knew would flow to them in the course of the conflict from their fellow toilers of all countries. In doing that the leaders of the engineers committed a military blunder that deserves for them summary Court-Martial proceedings.

Strength is a relative thing. What is strength in one case may be impotence in another. An army, 10,000 strong, may be an overpowering force when pitted against it, there is a body of only 100 men; and, inversely, that same army of 10,000 men becomes a hopeless weakling when its adversary is 1,000,000 strong. The engineers overlooked this principle. They considered only the strength of the money at their own disposal; this they announced to be something like a million dollars. Such a treasury is surely not a weak one; but its strength in a conflict, like the strength of numbers in battle, is a relative affair. A million to fight with would be overwhelming when it has only one thousand dollars against it; but it is wholly inadequate when hundreds of millions are arrayed against it. This was the case in this instance. The treasury of the capitalist class is infinitely superior to that that all the forces of labor combined can muster up for the fray. The engineers blundered in keeping their eyes on their own treasury without taking that of the foe into consideration.

But there was another military blunder committed. In battle, a body numerically inferior to another may yet be the superior force. Its superiority would depend upon its position. A position of vantage may give the preponderance of power to a smaller over a larger force, and bring it victory. No reliable strategist overlooks that; he weighs the position of his own and that of his adversary. The leaders of the engineers neglected that consideration. Had they kept it in mind they would have discovered that, in point of position alone, their foe commanded all the strategic points. That foe is entrenched in the Government; it has the power of legislation, of interpretation of laws and of their enforcement. Its position alone is powerful; adding to that its actual superiority in soldiers (money), and the issue could be none other than the defeat of the strikers.

What happened, the victory of the usurping class, may or may not be a complete victory for Capitalism according as the strike has or has not taught the above elemental lessons in warfare. If it has failed to teach them, then the defeat is crushing. If, however, it has opened the eyes of the engineers and all their fellow wage-slaves to the fact that the very thing that renders them slaves is the possession of the bulk of the wealth by their exploiters; that in a conflict between dollars, the exploited is "not in it"; that the Government is an invaluable aid to the class in control; that to dislodge the capitalist from that point of vantage is a strategic feat easy of accomplishment, seeing the exploited—the wage-slave class—is numerous, while the exploiting, the capitalist class is infinitely small;—if these facts have at least reached a clearer stage of perception in the minds of the proletariat then the battle just lost is one virtually gained; instead of being a landmark of

decline, it is a milestone on the path of victory and emancipation.

The control of the Government by the proletariat would give it a strategic advantage that counter balances its economic impotence. With such control, no strike could be lost—none would be needed; the usurping capitalist class would cease to exist with the then inevitable downfall of their dungeon-peep capitalist system.

KICKING SPOTS OUT OF OUR "PALLADIUMS."

Other countries have one "Palladium," at most two, of "freedom," "justice," "order," "family," "religion," etc. Ours, as the capitalist country par excellence, must have more than that; indeed, it has a large number of "Palladiums." Every nook, or corner, or dunghill, or rat-hole, which, with some added fortifications, can and does afford special opportunities for our capitalist brigands to commit their acts of brigandage with impunity, is no sooner found to answer its purpose well than it is immediately extolled by our capitalist press, our political professors and parsons as a "Palladium" of freedom. Among such "Palladiums," our Courts have long held a foremost place. Sometimes the militia threatened to crowd that "Palladium" back and take first place, but, on the whole, the Courts have held "their own." Presided over and controlled by the political spawn of capitalist impurity, the Judge-run Courts have, on the whole, held first rank in the column of our long list of "Palladiums." But there is now the danger that this "Palladium" is out-Palladiuming the "Palladium" to such an extent that it may knock itself down. It is essential to the effectiveness of a "Palladium" that the people don't see through its fraud. When it overdoes the thing, then it may knock spots out of itself. This is just what is now going on.

Our readers will remember the numerous instances in which justice prevailed in the Courts, and wrong was branded there, not with the aid of, but despite all that the Judge could do: In the recent instance of the free speech issue in Boston, Comrade Avery was promptly condemned by a magistrate, and the vindication of the great cause she stood for had to await an appeal, and was secured only by a jury; similarly, some time before, when a Tammany Judge falsified the law and did all in his power to acquit the common libeler Kurzenkabe, it was a jury that had to wrench justice from the Tammany brigand who acted as Judge on the "Palladium," and branded the fakir malefactor Kurzenkabe. And so forth. But these instances, in which the Court "Palladium" was un-Palladiumed by the people in the shape of juries, have become so numerous that the brigand capitalists, in command with the title of "Judge," have been constrained to put forth more than usual energy to earn their hire. The latest of these instances was in Chicago a few days ago. What happened there will be best understood by the light of the above background.

A blacklisted railroad employé sued a railroad company for damages, etc., under the law. The case was clear; the crime palpable. The capitalist brigand in command, with the title of "Judge," at this particular Chicago "Palladium," resorted to all the tricks of strategy to bring about a miscarriage of justice and preserve the reputation of the "Palladium" in his charge. But it booted naught. The jury was not to be either cajoled, bamboozled or hoodwinked; it brought in a verdict of \$20,000 damages. This was a black-eye to the "Palladium"; thereupon the Judge did, what? HE SIMPLY SET ASIDE THE VERDICT!

As there are defeats that are equivalent to victories, so there are victories that are equivalent to defeats. This victory of the "Justice-Palladium" is of the latter category. It was a kick at itself by the very brazenness of the kick given to the popular superstition concerning its Palladiumship. If this were the first "kick" on the list it might not establish a theory. But it is not. Other "kicks" of this sort have preceded, and as their number increases so increases also their vehemence. This last "kick" is, perhaps, the most significant, it almost partakes of the nature of a culminating point. The more the merrier.

Let our "Palladiums" by all means kick spots out of themselves.

UNHAPPY LETTER-CARRIER.

The letter carriers are truly to be pitied. For years, the lure of "something NOW," has led them by the nose, in the tow of some scheming capitalist politician or other, and with the assistance of some scoundrel labor leader or other. But all that they got "now," was promises; for years they have been fed on that. And they seem to like it.

But that has happened which was bound to happen. "Retrenchment," "economies" is the cry of the capitalist in the shop, and is likewise his cry in the Government that he controls. But "economies" in the shop mean a reduced total wage; accordingly, "economies" in the Government means ditto, ditto—and for all around identical purposes.

No capitalist, when, to the tune of "economy," he reduces the wages of his employé, carries or thinks of carrying the theory of economy into his own ex-

penses. Nothing of the sort. On the contrary. The cry of "economy" always means "squeeze the workers in order that I may have more to lavish upon myself, thereby seem richer, and thereby increase my credit."

Ditto, ditto, in the Government. "Economy" in the wage paid the Government employé means, accordingly, a lower wage for the wage-slave and larger sums for the railroad and other magnates who plunder the Government.

Just now a savage retrenchment is threatened in the P. O. As a matter of course, it affects the workers only. Have the letter carriers learned anything? It seems not.

This conclusion is justified by the fact that they allow a Quigg and such other misleaders to again stuff them full with promises, instead of their kicking the swindlers heels over head out of their meeting, and declaring that they are through with playing the rôle of geese to be stuffed.

The proletariat has nothing to hope for except from its own political party.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Challenged by the Editor of the Reno, Nev., "Plaindealer," 16 to 1 crank, to a printed debate on the money question, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" declines with well grounded arguments.

"The trade unionists of Cleveland who have studied the money question, and who are to-day without capital (homes, workshops and tools), cannot understand how they will cease to be industrial dependents and wage-slaves no matter what financial system is adopted. They fail to see how, for instance, J. P. Morgan's grip upon the railroads, Rockefeller's grasp of oil and lake tonnage, Carnegie's grip upon iron and steel production, or Havemeyers' hold upon the sugar industry will be loosened if a double standard or a greenback system is adopted. The landlords and the kings of production and distribution—the few, own the capital NOW, and all tampering with financial palliatives, like experiments with tariff nostrums, will result in those people adjusting themselves to new conditions; and at the same time retain the advantages they NOW possess."

"We have stated repeatedly that all this dollars and cents talk finally resolves itself into a quarrel between the two wings of capitalism—the plutocrats and the bankrupt middle class—and to this day no financial crank has been able to show how the gold standard, the double standard, the silver standard or the paper standard will be direct legislation in the interest of the working class, abolish rent, interest and profit, and substitute a rational system of production and distribution by abolishing the present criminal wastefulness and overwork. This question is usually dismissed with a few well-chosen but meaningless phrases, and the successful in life are expected to be good and kind to the poor and ignorant as now."

The "Citizen" might, however, have asked the "Plaindealer" to explain to a patient public upon what ground it imagines that an increase of wealth in the shape of silver dollars, implies an increase thereof to the wage earners, when a tremendous increase of wealth in all other shapes has meant only an increase of poverty to these same workers?

But probably the "Citizen" was in a charitable mood, and did not care to drive nails into the "Plaindealer's" coffin additional to those it did drive into it.

Says the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon": "Socialists have no cut and dried scheme for making the Co-operative Commonwealth a fact. The road to Socialism is new and no man or nation have yet travelled over it. But guided by the history of the past and inspired by the science of the present the Socialist army sweeps aside the petty obstacles in its path and marches on to victory."

Under the captions: "This Speaks for Itself." "Chairman R. J. Hinton Calls Down His Libel, Daniel De Leon." the expiring Chicago "Social Democrat" publishes IN ITS ISSUE OF THE 13TH a stupidly impudent bluff letter, sent to this office by the Hinton aforesaid; and carefully suppresses the fact that THE PEOPLE had promptly called down the bluffer by the following "Letter Box" answer in our issue of the 9th:

"Richard J. Hinton, 1417 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—We have nothing to retract, and nothing to apologize for; we stand by every word printed in these columns about you. "Stop threatening; go ahead and sue. We are ready for you."

By suppressing this fact, well known to the "Social Democrat" at the time it sent Hinton's bluff to the printer, that paper betrays the fact Hinton & Co.'s scheme of secret threats was smashed by the publicity given it by THE PEOPLE, and that THE PEOPLE'S prompt and public call down was a clap that disconcerted more files than the one on whose head it fell.

Indeed, the whole episode does "speak for itself."

The public must now be ready for some funny, and yet surely instructive, scenes in Lynn, Mass.

The Central Labor Union of that city, tired of being led by the impure apron strings of the A. F. of L., cut loose, returned the charter, and is now going it alone.

This splits the labor misleaders so ill, that, it is said, Gompers and his Lynn fakirs are getting ready to set up an "opposition" C. L. U. If this rumor prove true we shall soon see in Lynn proof of what has been seen elsewhere, that fakirism's objection to "opposition" unions is limited to unions that are bona fide labor organizations.

INTERNATIONAL FAKIRISM.

How true it is that the pure and simple labor leader is but a parrot, if not a lap-dog, of capitalism; and, furthermore, how true it is that, Capitalism, being international, its labor fakir puppets, whether in America, England or elsewhere, all move with one impulse, snarl the same snarls, and go through the same antics, the strings tied to their legs being pulled by the same central force—the Capitalist Class, has recently been strikingly illustrated.

At the same time that here in America Mr. P. C. McGuire opened his "Carpet" for all his kindred fakirs in America to echo the capitalist lies against Socialism, and particularly the lies uttered against our sturdy Comrades in France who, elected to public offices, are leveling the blows of the proletariat at the very root of capitalist usurpation;—at the same time that this was going on here, that other "pure and simple" manikin of the capitalist bosses, Mr. David Holmes, of the English textile workers, was and is doing the identical thing on the other side of the waters. The following letters taken from the Burnley, England, "Express and Advertiser," are one clap that hit all the files of International fakirism:

Mr. David Holmes and M. Carrette, Mayor of Roubaix:

To the Editor of the "Express and Advertiser."

Sir:—It has come to my knowledge that Mr. David Holmes has been stating publicly in Burnley that "The Mayor of Roubaix, six deputies and fifteen councilors have, between them, during the last four or five years, evicted some thirty council employees, officials, etc., for no fault, or for trivial faults, and have given the whole of the offices thus made vacant to their own relatives and friends. This is what you may expect if Socialists obtain power here—corruption and prostitution of delegated authority to enrich one's self and one's friends." And Mr. Holmes is said to quote the "Roubaix Journal" as his authority. "Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are," says the proverb. Mr. Holmes is, however, so profoundly ignorant of French and French things, that he probably does not know the sort of company he is in when the fraternities with the "Journal de Roubaix." If he did, I fancy even he would blush. But certainly Mr. Holmes must have known that his statements with regard to Mayor Carrette and the Roubaix municipality are absolutely untrue. The people of Burnley have not, however, the opportunities of Mr. Holmes for learning the facts of the case as opposed to his fictions, and to the end that they may learn these facts (and incidentally the reluctance to be placed in Mr. Holmes' words), I ask you, Sir, to publish the subjoined letter. It is from the well known author, M. Paul Lafargue, a former deputy, to whom I have written on the subject, suggesting that either he or the Mayor of Roubaix should answer Mr. Holmes. In common justice I am sure you will give this letter to your readers, and in common decency I hope Mr. Holmes will apologize for his unfounded statements. —Yours faithfully,

ELEANOR MARX AVELING.
Sydenham, Nov. 9, 1897.

(Copy.)

"Dravell, S. et O., France. "It is so easy to reply to the calumnies of Mr. Holmes that I think it useless to ask Carrette to deal with them, and, moreover, Carrette would not answer; he is so used to the lies of the "Journal de Roubaix," the organ of the employers, about the Socialist administration of Roubaix."

"(1) There are not six Socialist deputies in the Nord department. I only know of two—Guesde, the member for Roubaix, and Colonel Sever, who, elected as a Radical, has recently joined the Parti Ouvrier."

"(2) When Carrette took over the mayoralty of Roubaix, in 1892, all the employees, with a very few exceptions, were the merest tools of the employers, mere masters' men, and our declared enemies. Instead of dismissing them, Carrette sent for them and told them they would in all cases be kept on if they fulfilled their duties to the town, and did not try to hinder the work of the new Municipal Council. A very small number were discharged. The general secretary, who was known to be a bitter opponent, whose dismissal was urged by Guesde and by myself, was kept on, on his promising to do his duties straightforwardly without regard to politics. Nevertheless, he went on constantly serving, in an underhand way, the interests of the employers against the men. This was well known, and yet he was not dismissed until this year, and then he was given 10,000 francs—i. e., an extra year's salary—in return for all the harm he had done the Socialists! Every one of the old employees who did his work properly has been kept on and the wages have been raised. The employees of the Octroi (the town dues) are so delighted with the new administration that they are working with double the zeal they showed formerly, and during the first year of Carrette's administration they secured a surplus of 40,000 francs from the dues by more closely watching the great brewers and employers. The latter, under the old municipality, had constantly defrauded the town—for example, during the hunting season they were in the habit of bringing an immense amount of game into the town in their carriages which the customs officials did not dare to examine."

"Municipal Councilors are not paid, and those who worked in the factories were discharged, and the Roubaix employers, thoroughly united against the Socialists, agreed not to give them any employment—thus attempting to starve them into giving up their municipal functions or leaving the town. But not only were the councilors themselves shut out of every factory and workshop—their relatives also were black-listed. Thus the two daughters of the Adjunct Lepers were thrown out of work, as were also the brother and the children of Carrette. Fortunately in the Nord Department several Socialists have been able, through the brewers, who, reactionary as they may be, prefer their

interests to their politics, to set up small cafes; other councilors found work in the large Co-operative Society of Roubaix, others became small dealers and hawkers, while yet others—not places in the new departments (not the old places) started by the municipality. Thus the daughters of Lepers are employed in the kitchen of one of the "cantine scolaires" (the establishments where the children are fed.) Carrette, however, like Delory (the Mayor of Lille), has steadily refused to let any of his relatives be employed in any way by the Municipality. Nevertheless, Carrette's son, who is married, was a long time out of work and without means. Delory's old father is in an almshouse, where he had gone before his son's election as Mayor of Lille, so that since, as before, the old man receives public aid. This is how Socialists "enrich their friends."

"Holmes' calumnies were being spread in Holland; Von Kol (M. P. of the Dutch Chamber of Deputies) asked me to refute them. I thought it quite sufficient to send him a few numbers of the Paris "Temps," which sent a representative to thoroughly examine the administration of the Roubaix municipality. This representative, one of the most reactionary municipal councilors of Paris, M. G. Villain, looked into everything, making the minutest search into all departments, and he failed to discover a single one of the corrupt practices spoken of by Holmes & Co. The "Temps" would have been only too glad to denounce them to the public."

"The 'Journal de Roubaix,' whose mission it is to calumniate the Socialists, has completely failed to persuade the workers that they are being betrayed by their leaders, so that when at the beginning of the year the Government dissolved the Municipality, Carrette and his friends were returned a few months later with even larger majorities than before."

"Finding calumny useless, the employers are now 'rying another game. Only the children in the municipal schools are fed, and in the home, and in the name of 'justice' and 'equality' their organ, the 'Journal de Roubaix,' has started a campaign asking that these meals shall also be given in the church schools taught by the priests and nuns. So it would seem that Mr. Holmes' friends, the employers, find the Socialist methods so excellent that they would like them to be applied to the schools started and carried on by themselves and the priests!"

"PAUL LAFARGUE."

DRUM TAPS.

By PETER E. BURROWS.

At Lucknow a young woman, more sensitive than her fellow sufferers, heard the pipes of their Highland deliverers long before any of her companions. She was only more acutely conscious of the common danger, but therefore she was the first to interpret those sounds of deliverance and to tell the despairing garrison to hope and live. Are you more class-conscious than your companions? Then bid them vote and live.

One sentence with a germ of deliverance in it. One clear thought—tap on the ear drum of a man who does little thinking on these matters is better than ten tattoos on the stretched parchment.

Redmond says that Ireland will be free in a few years. With what sort of a freedom, Redmond? The politicians' freedom to enslave or the wage-slaves freedom; not only to cast off her old masters, but to save herself from new ones? Without the second, the first is N. G.

A New York capitalist sheet has done a rash thing. It invited the people to write their opinions of society, with this result: Such multitudes of letters, critical and condemnatory, and nearly all condemnatory, flowed upon the Editor, who is himself a "swell," that he was scared with the threatening host of angry people he had roused into expression. So he sat down on them all, saying that whatever society might be, it could write. This is a drum tap on both sides of the drum.

If you don't read the newspapers you cannot meet the men around you on current topics. If you read them too much you will never know, and cannot share, the feelings and hopes of thinkers. The newspaper is an intellectual jag, lasting from New Year's day to new year's death. The "Daily People" might be called "The Anti-Jag." Talking of titles, I wish THE PEOPLE was called "The Socialist." There are all sorts of people, and no one can tell what sort ours is by the title.

It is complained that the common people do not take an intelligent interest in politics. Perhaps there is no intelligent interest in politics for the common people to take. But there are some people who are making politics interesting by bringing an intelligent interest right into the politicians' camp and standing by it; that is their own interest and the people doing it are Socialists.

If there be no reciprocity of aim or activities between rulers and ruled, why should the ruled be drum tappers, and rifle bearers for an alien interest?

They prate about individualism in our economic system. But individuals, if they are poor ones, cannot exist among us without taking refuge in some group. The public highways, the work-houses, the prisons, the morgues, the Potters' fields are filled with men and women who strayed from conventional lines and, were shot down by legally appointed persons of their own State.

An individual's chief difficulty to-day is to shield himself from social power. He flies, therefore, to the sheltering arms of smaller groups. When these groups happen to be either men of violence or capitalists they combine with other similar groups and resist the State. The State, as we have it now, fosters at once the capitalist and the traitor.



WILLIAM'S PROBABILITIES

Brother Jonathan—It is all nonsense to imagine that the Socialist Labor party could ever win.

Uncle Sam—Why nonsense?

B. J.—Well, don't you see, to win a party must have a strong organization; to be a member of an organization one must pay dues; to pay dues one must have money. Now, most people are too poor to have anything left for dues.

U. S.—Do these poor people, who are too poor to pay dues to a Socialist political organization, have any money to pay dues to either of the capitalist political parties?

B. J.—No, they have none, and don't pay any.

U. S.—And does that keep them from voting for the old political parties?

B. J.—Why, no; how could either of the old political parties have the big votes they got if the poor stayed away from them?

U. S.—And they win?

B. J.—Why, certainly!

U. S.—Now, if it is at all possible for you to keep two ideas in your head, will you have the kindness to explain to me for what reason is it impossible for the poor, who have no money to pay dues with to any political party, to vote for the S. L. P. and make it win, and yet it is possible for them to vote for the old parties and make them win?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Knocked out, eh?

B. J. (gathering himself together)—Not quite. I'm knocked out only on the dues matter. I admit that, without paying dues to the old parties, the poor vote those tickets; consequently, without paying dues to the S. L. P., they might vote that ticket and put it through. The trouble with me is that I explained myself wrong. I didn't mean to say that—

U. S.—What did you mean to say?

B. J.—What I meant was that people are too poor to buy Socialist literature. As they can't buy that, they don't know what Socialism stands for, and, of course, keep on voting for the old parties.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—You don't believe me? Well, now, take my own case. After I have paid my rent, my butcher's and baker's bill, and God knows they are small, I barely have enough to buy clothes and shoes with. No; I haven't enough. Where am I to get money from to buy a Socialist paper. And above all, where shall I get the time to read. I have no time to read.

U. S. (trying to look sympathetic)—Well, that is hard; these ARE hard times.

B. J.—You admit that?

U. S.—Of course; don't I see it? But this subject is too sad. By the way, do you know who won the prize fight yesterday?

B. J. (brightening up)—Yes; Jim Bangs; nobody would have thought it. But he did Jack Knocks brown.

U. S.—How did he do it?

B. J.—I'll tell you. Jack Knocks made a lunge at Jim Bang's smaller, whereupon Jim ducked, made a feint at Jack's right jaw, and with his left arm struck him square on the heart. "Was a master stroke!" It took the wind clean out of Jack, he fell, and when time was called he could not yet get up, and his backers stepped up, and threw up the sponge. That blow puts just \$25,000 into Jim's pockets and gives him the championship.

U. S.—I don't believe it—

B. J.—What don't you believe?

U. S.—In the first place, I don't believe that Jim knocked out Jack; in the second place, I don't believe that Jim could duck when Jack lets fly at his smeller; in the third place, I don't believe that Jim is the champion to-day; lastly, I don't believe, even if he won, that he got by it \$25,000.

B. J. (who all this while was looking at U. S. with astonishment, takes out of his right pocket "The Morning Blather-skite" and "The Bugle Blast of Nonsense," from his left pocket he takes out "The Evening Slush Bucket," "The Evening Sewer Squirler" and "The Evening Slop Jar." Holding these papers open at the places where the prize fight is described with pictures, he shoves them under U. S.'s nose)—There, now, read for yourself.

U. S. (shoving off the bundle)—You are caught like a woodcock in his own spring. You who claim you are too poor to buy Socialist papers, here you are buying five nasty capitalist sheets; you who claim you are too busy to read Socialist literature and educate yourself, here you are finding time enough to read full accounts of a brutal encounter—you deserve your chains, and a good deal more!

B. J.—And shall I have no fun?

U. S.—Have your "fun" as you call it. But don't throw the blame of your political ignorance and of the political ignorance of such as you upon your lack of money or the like. If the majority of the workingmen are of such miserable stuff as you, then, of course, it is impossible for the Socialist Labor party to win. But the blame lies not with your poverty, it lies with the low level of your mind, that takes not enough interest in serious matters, and that is pie for the capitalists to exploit in the shop and then to be buncoed out of your pennies by capitalist dirty sheets. But even there you are wrong. Not all the workers are like you. The majority will soon find its way to Socialist literature, and then—well when the crash comes, then you and such as you will be used by the capitalists, whose sheets you now read, as food for cannon. Good bye.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

POLAND.

The following contribution to the history of Socialism in Poland is from the pen of Comrade B. A. Jedrzejowski, of London, General Secretary of the Foreign League of Polish Socialists.

In 1795 Poland was finally dismembered by the three neighboring empires, which had already before divided among themselves a large slice of her territory. Nevertheless she has remained to this day united by a common language and literature, common historical traditions, and a common struggle for national independence and unity. The part of Poland annexed by Russia is the most important, not only because of its greater size and higher industrial development, but also because it is the center of Polish intellectual life and political movements. It is therefore natural that modern Socialism in Poland should originate in this part of the country in spite of Russian persecution. The Socialist refugees were also the first apostles of Socialism in Austrian and Prussian Poland.

The Socialist movement was started in Warsaw in 1877 on the basis of the scientific Marxist Socialism by a few circles of young students of Warsaw University. They soon found numerous ardent comrades among the manual workers, and since then the movement has been a purely proletarian one. Up to the end of 1881 there was no definite party organization; the members were only loosely grouped together, and were content with reading such Socialist literature as they were able to secretly obtain, teaching each other, helping strikes, and carrying on the propaganda as well as they could individually undertake to do at no small risk to themselves. In 1879, however, there was started in Geneva the Polish Socialist paper, "Equality," which was of course smuggled into Poland. Early in 1882 the small isolated circles were organized in one body, known as "The Proletariat," which immediately proclaimed the necessity of a political struggle against Russian despotism. Since then the war against this most dangerous enemy of the working masses has been carried on without interruption and by every possible means.

"The Proletariat" was, of course, a secret society, as all Socialist organizations under the yoke of Russian Czarism must be; but it soon had branches in all the industrial centers of Russian Poland. During eleven years of its existence it gave many examples of brilliant heroism and personal sacrifice. In January, 1886, twenty-nine of its members were tried by a court-martial; four of them—Bardowski, a justice of the peace; Kunicki, a civil engineer; Ossowski, a shoemaker; and Pietrusinski, a weaver—were hanged, and the remaining twenty-five were exiled for life to Siberia, sentenced to penal servitude in the mines. At the same time more than two hundred other members of the party were sent to Siberia by "administrative order," that is, without trial. Since then the persecution of Socialists has been relentless. In one year alone—1894—about 1,000 comrades were arrested! Nevertheless, "The Proletariat" spread Socialism among the people, organized and conducted many successful strikes, and distributed large numbers of pamphlets, most of which were directly issued from the clandestine press at home. In 1883 and 1884 there was also secretly published in Warsaw a periodical entitled "Proletariat." Moreover, the party succeeded in defeating several attempts of the Russian government to further degrade the people; such, for instance, as the order of the Warsaw police in 1883, that all the women employed in factories be periodically subject to a medical examination as prostitutes; "One of the chief merits of the 'Proletariat' was the introduction of May Day into Russian Poland in 1890, conformably to the resolutions of the Paris International Congress. The first of May could not be celebrated there by holding open air meetings as in the rest of Europe; but the workers could at any rate refuse to work, and the large number of them who took a vacation of that day showed that the Paris Congress had provided the Polish Socialists with an excellent means of propagating among their oppressed countrymen ideas of international brotherhood and social justice.

The rapid growth of Socialism in Poland, as compared with its slow progress in Russia, is additional evidence of the inferior development of the latter country. In the light of this contrast it becomes apparent to the Polish workmen that they cannot afford to wait for their deliverance until the Russian peasantry ripens intellectually, politically and industrially. Moreover, in all their conflicts with the capitalist class, the Polish workers have found the Russian bayonets against them. The general strike of 1892 in Lodz, after the first of May celebration, is an example. Sixty thousand men struck work, and the employers were ready to grant all their demands; but the Russian authority intervened and forbade the employers to make any concessions. At the same time the strikers, who had not broken the peace, were attacked by the military; 45 were killed outright, 200 were wounded, many of them mortally, and about 1,000 were arrested. In view of this state of affairs it may, therefore, be readily comprehended that the idea of an independent Polish Republic, so dear to the Polish middle class also, but for other reasons, should have found emphatic expression in the political programme of the Socialist party, without in the least affecting the international character of the movement.

Meanwhile, in 1890 and 1891, the exclusiveness of the "Proletariat" caused the formation of three separate Socialist bodies. Such a division of forces, at a time when united action was essential, could not, however, last very long. In December, 1892, representatives of all the Socialist bodies of Russian Poland held in Paris a secret conference. The result was the formation of one "Polish Socialist party," demanding the independent Polish Republic, as a necessary step towards the total abolition of the present competitive system and the establishment of an international Socialist Brotherhood. It demanded: (1) Universal adult suffrage for both sexes; direct legislation by the people; equality of nationalities upon the federative principle; local autonomy; complete liberty of association, speech, press and religion; free administration of justice; free education and public maintenance of school children; abolition of standing armies and the arming of the whole nation; removal of taxes from necessities. (2) A maximum workday of eight hours; legal equalization of wages for both sexes; prohibition of child labor under the age of fourteen, and limitation of working-day for young persons to six hours; no night work as a principle; election of factory inspectors by the workers; State insurance against accidents, illness, want of employment, old age, etc. (3) Gradual nationalization of all the means of production and communication.

At the same time there was founded the "Foreign League of Polish Socialists"—which has now branches in most of the large towns of Western and Northern Europe—for the purpose of uniting into one active body all the Polish Socialists residing abroad, particularly the refugees. Its chief aim is to help the movement in the native country by carrying on the literary and publishing work, smuggling Socialist literature into Poland, taking proper measures in cases of wholesale arrests, etc. The prime importance of such outside aid to a country under the Russian yoke is self-evident. The Central Committee of the F. L. S. met originally in Paris; but after the first month of its existence it was expelled by the French government at the request of the Russian embassy, and has since taken quarters in London (7 Beaumont Square, Mile End, E.). This committee also represents the secret party organization of Russian Poland and acts as the uniting link between Prussian and Austrian Poland.

As it would take too much space to dilate upon the many brilliant achievements of the Polish Socialist party and the enormous growth of its propaganda and organization, mention will only be made here of some salient features of the work which it has done. Nearly 70,000 pamphlets were smuggled into Poland and sold or distributed during the last two and a half years; large quantities of literature were also printed by the secret press of Warsaw; May Day has been regularly and splendidly celebrated every year; a clandestine publication, entitled, "The Worker," has been regularly issued in spite of all police searches. In the economic field numerous victories have been won. The strike in Bialystok, Aug., 1895, against the new factory laws detrimental to labor, was participated in by all the workers of the town, to the number of 26,000. The third and most recent secret annual congress of the party, held in July, 1895, decided to carry on an energetic propaganda among the rural workers.

As the programme of the new party satisfies the most burning wants of all the oppressed, especially in its declaration of war against Czarism and for the Polish Republic, it has already secured to this party the leading place in the political life of the nation. In spite of the efforts of the Radical middle-class party, which is also striving for national independence, there seems now no doubt that the coming Polish uprising will be led by the Socialists, and that the workers will win the Republic by their own efforts and for their own welfare.

Austrian Poland (the so-called Galicia) was the birthplace of the first Polish Socialist paper, "The Worker," published in Lemberg in 1878; but Socialism did not become there a political force of importance until the 1st of May, 1890. In consequence of different industrial conditions this part of Poland is not subject to the influence of such highly developed capitalism as now exists in Russian Poland, and the proletarian masses, therefore, are not so large and so dense in the former as in the latter. But as it is also the least oppressed by foreign domination, the national intellectual life has to struggle against fewer obstacles, and since 1890 Socialism has grown very rapidly. The comrades of Galicia have consequently now one of the best organized parties in the whole Austrian Empire, always at the front in the agitation for universal suffrage, in the celebration of the first of May and in the entire economic movement and propaganda of Socialism. The recent victories of the Radical Peasants' party at the elections to the Galician Diet (Sept., 1895) will also turn to the advantage of our comrades.

In Prussian Poland the foreign domination is a fundamental obstacle to economic development, because all industry is killed by Prussian laws. In the second place the movement is retarded by the low state of national intellectual life, owing to the Prussian policy of destroying all Polish culture by means of German schools, prosecutions of Polish teachers, prohibition of all higher educational institutions within the conquered territory, etc. This part of Poland is consequently the poorest and most retrograde. Moreover, the Bismarckian persecution of Polish Roman Catholic priests has had the effect of keeping the people more attached to their clergy than they might otherwise be, and the influence of the latter is decidedly hostile to Socialism. It is no wonder, therefore, that in spite of the generous help from the German Social Democrats, the movement in this part of Poland is the weakest. Yet, although slowly, it is progressing. In 1893 the Polish comrades, who belonged till then to the German Social Democratic party, founded their own "Polish Socialist party," and the number of votes cast for their candidates at the German parliamentary elections increased from 3,081 in 1890 to 6,235 in 1893. The principles of the Socialist programme in all parts of Poland are, of course, the same, and the trade unions, which are progressing favorably, especially in Austrian Poland, are organized entirely by the Socialist party.

Ten party periodicals are now published, namely, "The Dawn," the oldest, established in 1881, printed especially for Russian Poland, and now published monthly by A. Debicki, 7 Beaumont Square, Mile End, London, E. price 4s. per year; "New Worker," 1890, weekly, Lemberg; "Workers' Paper," 1891, weekly, Berlin, for Prussian Poland; "Forward," 1892, weekly, Cracow; "Stork," 1892, satirical, fortnightly, Lemberg; "Worker," 1894, monthly, Warsaw; "Hearth," 1895, fortnightly, Lemberg; "Light," 1895, monthly, Lemberg; and "Bulletin

Officiel du Parti Socialiste Polonais," June, 1895, published monthly in London at the above address, in French, chiefly to supply the foreign Socialist press with information concerning the Polish movement. The party owns two presses—a secret one in Warsaw, the other in London—from which are issued a large number of books and pamphlets.

"SOPHISTICATIONS."

(Continued from Page 1.)

not an article of food." The New York Board of Health asked for an injunction against the sale of certain Ping Grey teas, but the court refused to grant it on the ground that, although the teas in question had been clearly proved to be adulterated with gypsum, Prussian blue, sand, etc., it was necessary to prove that the effect of such admixtures was such as to constitute a serious danger to public health.

To say that sophistication of foods is widely spread is to put it very mildly; it will hardly be an exaggeration to compute the amount of adulteration of foods at 50 per cent. The Society of Public Analysis of England organized in 1874 issued the following results of their work:

Year.	Samples examined.	Samples adulterated.	Percentage of adulteration.
1875-6	15,989	2,895	18.10
1877	11,943	2,371	19.70
1878	15,107	2,505	16.58
1879	17,574	3,032	17.25
1880	17,919	3,132	17.47
1881	17,823	2,495	14.00
1882	19,439	2,916	15.00
1883	14,900	2,453	16.40

The diminution in the amount of adulteration beginning from 1881 was due to enactment of the Sale of Food and Drug Act. Although the manufacturers apparently got soon accustomed to the law, and recognizing that the devil is not as black as he is painted, repented to their former sophistication, and thus we see an increase to 16.4 in 1883. According to the statistics published by the Paris Municipal Laboratory, during the years of 1881-2, 17,010 samples were tested, of which 4,202 were found passable, 6,430 adulterated, but not injurious, and 2,006 injurious. From the results of the work of the New York State Board of Health during the year of 1882 we can get a glimpse at the adulterations practiced in various kinds of foods:

Articles.	No. of samples tested.	No. found adulterated.	Per cent adulteration.
Butter	40	21	52.50
Olive oil	16	9	56.25
Baking powder	84	8	9.52
Flour	117	8	6.84
Spices	180	112	62.22
Coffee (ground)	21	19	90.48
Candy (yellow)	10	7	70.00
Brandy	25	16	64.00
Sugar (brown)	67	4	5.97

From the annual report of the New York City Board of Health for the year 1885 we gather the following statistics: Adulterated milk destroyed, 1,701 quarts; Adulterated candy destroyed, 72,700 lbs.; Adulterated cheese destroyed, 5,700 lbs.; Adulterated packages of tea ordered out of sale, 266 lbs.

Canned goods condemned, 39,905 lbs.; Pickles condemned, 4,000; Coffee condemned, 4,100 lbs.; Pepper, spices and baking powder, 1,455 lbs.

Meat and fish, 790,410 lbs.

Trout, 212,000 lbs.

In a foot note in his book "Capital," K. Marx tells us of a certain chemist, Chevallier, who enumerated about 600 articles in the manufacture of which 10, 20 and 30 different methods of adulteration are practised. He adds that he does not know all the methods, and does not mention all that he knows. He gives 6 kinds of adulteration of sugar, 9 of olive oil, 10 of butter, 12 of salt, 19 of milk, 20 of bread, 23 of brandy, 24 of meal, 28 of chocolate, 30 of wine, 32 of coffee, etc. "Even God Almighty does not escape this fate, for materials of sacrament are also adulterated."

In his book on adulteration published in London in 1820, Mr. Frederic Accum points out the general spread of this evil, affecting every industry. Woolen goods are adulterated with cotton, soap with clay, paper with plaster of Paris, provisions of all kinds with a number of worthless and actually injurious substances. "The eager and insatiable thirst for gain, says he, which seems to be a leading characteristic of the times, calls into action every human faculty, and gives an irresistible impulse to the power of invention, and where lucre becomes the reigning principle the possible sacrifice of a fellow creature's life is a secondary consideration."

At a meeting held in London on the 10th of March, 1851, a grocer produced a compound of burnt peas, dog biscuit, prepared earth, and a substance which, he said, "I shall not describe because it is too horrid to mention." Speaking of the cruel abuses practiced by London bakers on their journeyman, K. Marx says that "their cry was so urgent that Mr. H. S. Tremerhere was appointed Royal Commissioner of Inquiry. His report, together with the evidence given, roused, not the heart of the public, but its stomach. Englishmen, always well up in the Bible, knew well enough that man, unless by elective grace a capitalist, or landlord or sinecurist, is commanded to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but they did not know that he had to eat daily in his bread a quantity of human perspiration mixed with the discharges of abscesses, cobwebs, death, black beetles and putrid German yeast, without counting alum, sand and other agreeable mineral ingredients."

While it is true that as a general rule the small capitalist is the one that practices adulteration, yet we occasionally see the "big ones" trying to "swipe." Everybody remembers the attempt made by Carnegie & Co. to defraud the government by adulterating the armor plate. This great patriot, the eminent philanthropist, who figures as the ideal of a capitalist, wanted to be the lowest bidder, and as he could not accomplish it by any other means, he substituted "by mistake" armor plate of an inferior quality. But we have to give them credit; they very seldom resort to such foul means, only in extremes. What is the use for a highway robber going around sneaking on the corners?

In conclusion, I will mention one article of food, and an important one at that, which is supplied to use in an impure state, causing many diseases, which pauperize the people, rob father and mother from their families, children from their parents, good citizens from the community. In this case the impure and disease breeding state of the article is due in most cities not to the greed of the capitalist directly but to the corruption of his faithful servant—the

politician. I mean water. Water as a leading article of diet can hardly be overestimated; it is universally used by people of all ages, sex and station of life; it is as necessary to the human being as it is to fish, and its purity should be of primary importance; yet the water we drink contains among other impurities pathogenic germs, such as the bacillus of Eberth, which causes the well known disease, typhoid fever. The gang of Bigellows knows very well how to direct its energy in order to acquire popularity and fame, and have monuments erected to them while still alive. At the expense of the people they beautify that part of the city where the rich live by making parks which the majority of people seldom enjoy (for lack of car fare, leisure, "bodily strength," etc.), while the workmen are poisoned by water polluted by the refuse of mills, are stricken down with epidemic diseases, for lack of money in the city treasury to erect good water-works (the rich do not need them, they drink "crystal" ice-distilled water.) Parks are a luxury, and if the people are to pay for everything they get, they should not be compelled to pay for luxuries which they cannot enjoy, while bare necessities are wanting. But why should they care for the health of the workmen; are not enough of them on the market? Population, says Malthus, is on the constant increase anyhow, and an occasional epidemic of typhoid fever, cholera morbus, etc., will only do them good by removing them to a better world. There is at present an epidemic of typhoid fever at Maldstone, England. The total of the attacked is about 1,457, and it is rapidly increasing; some days over 60 cases are added to the roll. This epidemic was traced to the water supplied by a company from a polluted spring. The company was aware of the infected state of the spring, but was reluctant to cut off the supply on account of cost.

I will make a broad but nevertheless correct statement that every case of typhoid fever should be charged against the city, and every death due to that disease is a crime committed by the municipality. If our politicians would not be corrupted and would really have the interest of the public at heart (as they claim to have before election) no money would be spent on parks or sea-horses until every inhabitant would be supplied with DISTILLED WATER.

From the foregoing statements we reach the following conclusion: Adulteration is only one of the, we may say, pathognomonic symptoms of the present social disease, and not an independent disease per se; hence all remedies directed to the cure of this symptom alone will eventually fail. Speaking of remedies, I can do no better than illustrate by an analogy from the practice of medicine. Since the social organism has been repeatedly compared by such men as Spencer to the human body, the pathological conditions of the social organism may also be compared to similar conditions in the human organism. Now we will take such a disease as tuberculosis (or consumption). It usually gives rise to diverse symptoms, as, for instance, cough, debility, emaciation, pain, indigestion, and its train of symptoms, fever, constipation, night sweats, etc. How futile would it be to try to cure one of the symptoms without removing their causative agent. The rational physician will endeavor to remove the cause (the bacillus of Koch), knowing that then, and only then, will all the symptoms subside, and the patient will recover. But so long as the cause cannot be removed, the symptoms can only be temporarily ameliorated by the various expectorants for the cough, anodynes for the pain antipyretics for the fever, and a host of other remedies, while the disease will still claim its enormous rate of mortality. The social disease at present is "capitalism;" adulteration is only one of its symptoms, and all the legislation directed to combat this symptom will have no permanent effect so long as the cause is not removed. We should therefore be scientific and rational in applying remedies to the cure of our social disease, and remember that only a radical remedy that will cut the root of the disease will permanently restore society to a normal condition. Remove the cause, and its consequences will vanish.

A. ROBIN, M. D.

Alleghany, Pa.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. F. New York.—Cockroaches are not discussed with; they are stepped upon.

C. Gill, St. Louis.—We know of no specific work on or collection of Federal Courts injunction decisions. These must be got out of the Federal Courts' Reports.

To whom it may concern, Brooklyn.—Will you never learn that when you send a newspaper clipping you should state the paper it is taken from and the date? Moreover, you seem to be behind time. Look up the Letter Box in our issue of the 9th instant. The bluffer was there promptly called down.

J. R. R. Albany, N. Y.—The articles on Austria and Italy that have appeared recently on the third page are advance pages of an almanac of the S. L. P. that the party has commissioned Comrade Lucien Sanial to prepare. The almanac will be published shortly, and will contain, besides, valuable statistical information for the use of speakers and agitators. Successive issues of THE PEOPLE will contain Comrade Sanial's monographs on Spain, Poland, Belgium, Germany, France, etc.

M. I. R. Brooklyn.—Drop in here some time between Thursdays and Saturdays.

G. K. N. Y.—We don't know that the Common Wealth Co. is there "for the purpose of misleading people"; it surely is there, however, for the purpose of making what it can more or less unscrupulously, seeing that it seeks to sail under Socialist colors, and retails the sheerest trash, often rot, along with some good matter.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Justly Indignant Plasterer.

TO THE PEOPLE:—That precious aggregation, consisting mainly of frauds and fakirs, who assemble weekly at Clarendon Hall in order to put in evidence the low cunning and vulgar duplicity of their dishonest souls, and who are known as the "Central Labor Union," have issued a journal, called "The Official Handbook of the United Building Trades of the Central Labor Union of New York City and Vicinity." As a workman, represented in that body, I feel disgraced by that "catch-penny" and "catch-job" publication; it fairly teems with lies, deception and misrepresentation. To give a few illustrations:

The Rev. Falsifier W. D. P. Bliss, the Stiggins of the labor movement, is the writer of the first article, entitled "American Trades Unionism." This man prevaricates like the regular capitalist parson in nearly every line, and his duplicity becomes all the more nauseous when we recall the fact that he poses as a "Christian Socialist." The following is a typical specimen of his twaddle:

"This and other similar local experiences have led most of the trade union leaders of to-day to believe in keeping the trade unions, AS UNIONS, out of politics, and though many perhaps most, trade unionists favor Socialism as an ultimate, the majority of the leaders oppose committing the unions as unions to avowed Socialism now, and especially to the programme of the Socialist Labor party, or of any other political party. This position has led to a bitter attack upon these by the leaders of the Socialist Labor party, and the attempt, only in part successful, to capture the trade union movement for political Socialism. The majority of the trade unions, however, adhere to the traditional policy of concentrating their efforts on the short hour movement."

"Believe in keeping trades unions as unions out of politics," forsooth! Who among those interested in the labor question can have forgotten the disgraceful scenes witnessed during the last election in Clarendon Hall, when delegates to the C. L. U. and prominent members of Typographical Union No. 6 endeavored to exploit their unions for political ends.

"The attempt to capture the trades union movement for political Socialism" is, it is true, only partially successful so far, owing to the fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is not yet two years of age, but it is such a vigorous infant that it is setting the old hack howling with rage, and, like Hercules, it is already strangling the pure and simple vipers, if we are to judge of the agonized manner in which they are howling. The following extracts from same article need no comment:

"The one governing idea among American trade unionists, except as to the minority, who are Socialists, is to concentrate efforts on the short-hour movement."

"If Socialism be the ideal, or whatever be the ultimate ideal, trade unionists believe that the first thing to do is to make the workers capable of carrying out the ideal."

He concludes with the following extremely funny eulogy upon the religious spirit, the honesty and integrity of the walking delegate (sic) of the pure and simple trades union:

"But his main work the public sees little of. This is to visit the sick, to care for the fatherless and widows in their affliction, to pay out the benefits of the organization. Few people live more 'pure religion and undefiled before God' than these same despised walking delegates. Strikes occur in any one place only occasionally. The quiet beneficiary work of the trade union and its walking delegates GOES ON ALL THE TIME."

So do their salaries.

An anonymous article on another page of the journal in question bluntly controverts the ideas about the eight-hour agitation as enunciated in the above extracts from the article of the Rev. Falsifier Bliss. This anonymous article is entitled "Organize and Educate," of which these are a few extracts:

"Much has been said and written about shortening the hours of labor, and the reasons adduced have been that by so doing the unemployed will be absorbed; and thus blacklegs and scabs (as our unfortunate unemployed competitors for work are called), would become extinct, and labor would then be able to assert itself—a very beautiful idea, but, after all, a mere delusion."

"We have seen that, as a scientific palliative, even to give the workers more leisure, an eight-hour day may not do what its advocates claim, since by the intensification of labor the workpeople may be as much physically exhausted in an eight-hour day as in a longer one. The hope of the workpeople that by the same means the demand will equal the supply, and so absorb the unemployed, will not be fulfilled. We have seen, too, that an eight-hour day is quite an arbitrary affair, far too long, and is only adopted as a political cry, because its advocates believe it will be attained on account of it presenting so little difficulty to the capitalists; and we have also called attention to the fact that those who put it forward have never shown how a universal eight-hour law could be successfully enforced—even if, to stave off imminent social and industrial changes, it should be placed upon the statute book."

Again as follows:

"If the organized workers of this and every other country truly desired the eight-hour day, they could immediately obtain it. It is because the eight-hour day is only a political cry of the labor leaders, instead of a solid, earnest demand on the part of the workers, that prevents its immediate adoption. No, comrades and fellow-workers, our social emancipation lays not in the adoption of an eight-hour day, but in the complete overthrow of the present industrial system, i. e., capitalism, and the substitution of co-operation."

This last extract would lead one to imagine the writer of this article to be animated by a judicious spirit of Socialism were it not for the fact that in another part of his article he gives evidence of that Anarchistic "no-politics" attitude so acceptable to pure and simpledoms in the following strain:

"We at least want our fellow workers to understand that the science of politics is the science of their social and industrial enslavement, and that the only

way to improve their position socially, is to win better industrial conditions by their own, outside any political movement."

The deception and chicanery of our representatives in the C. L. U. and the contradictory and lying nature of the articles in its official journal prompt the writing of this repudiation of their reactionary and corrupt tactics, by

JOHN LAFFEY,
Member of Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In his work on the "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," Frederick Engels sums up the course of the class struggle, its several successive stages and the significance of each in the development of production in the following clear manner:

I. MEDIEVAL SOCIETY.—Small individual production. Means of production adapted to individual use; thence primitively inefficient and paltry, and dwarfish in their results. Production for the immediate consumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only there where an excess of production over consumption takes place, is that excess offered for sale and falls into exchange. The production of "commodity" is in its infancy; but already it contains in embryo THE ANARCHY OF PRODUCTION IN SOCIETY AT LARGE.

II. CAPITALIST REVOLUTION.—Transformation of industry, first through simple co-operation and manufacture. Concentration of the hitherto scattered means of production in large workshops, and, thereby, their transformation from individual into social means of production—a transformation, that, on the whole does not affect the form of exchange. The old forms of appropriation remain in force. The CAPITALIST makes his appearance. In his capacity of owner of the means of production, he appropriates the products also, and turns them into "commodities." Production has become a social act. Exchange, and, together with it, appropriation remain individual acts, acts of the individual. THE SOCIAL PRODUCTS ARE APPROPRIATED BY THE INDIVIDUAL CAPITALIST. This is the fundamental contradiction from which arise all the contradictions in which present society moves, and which production in gross brings to light:

A.—Severance of the producers from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to life-long wage-labor. CONTRAST BETWEEN PROLETARIAT AND CAPITALIST CLASS.

B.—Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws that govern the production of commodities. Unbridled competitive struggle. Contradiction between social organization in the separate factories, and social anarchy in production at large.

C.—On the one hand, perfection of machinery made by competition compulsory upon every individual manufacturer, and equivalent with ever increasing displacement of labor—the industrial RESERVE ARMY. On the other hand, boundless expansion of production, equally a compulsory law of competition to every manufacturer. On both hands, unheard of development of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glutting of the markets, decennial crises, the vicious circle: here, a superabundance of products and means of production; yonder, a superabundance of workmen without employment and without means of existence. But these two forces of production and social well-being cannot combine because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive powers from operating and the products from circulating unless they first convert themselves into capital—i. e., a thing that their very superabundance prevents from being done. The contradiction has become an absurdity; THE MODE OF PRODUCTION REBELS AGAINST THE FORM OF EXCHANGE. The capitalist class is convicted of incapacity further to direct its own social powers of production.

D.—Partial recognition of the social character of the powers of production forced upon the capitalists themselves. Appropriation of the large organisms of production and of communication and transportation, first by STOCK COMPANIES, next by the STATE. The capitalist class shows itself to be superfluous; all its social functions are filled by hired employees.

III. PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION.—Solution of the contradictions. The proletariat seizes the public power, and, with its aid, turns the powers of production, that have been slipping from the hands of the capitalist class, into public property. By this act it frees the means of production from their previous capitalist quality, and gives their social character full freedom to assert itself. Thenceforth, social production upon a pre-determined plan becomes possible. The development of production makes the continuance of several social classes an anachronism. In proportion as anarchy in the production of society at large disappears, the political authority of the State becomes dormant. Man, finally master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time lord over nature—lord over himself—in short, free. To accomplish this work of universal emancipation is the historic mission of the modern proletariat. To investigate its historic conditions, thereby its nature itself, and thus to impart a consciousness of its own motion to that class that, oppressed to-day, is called upon to do the act—that is the task of the theoretic expression of the movement of the proletariat, i. e., of scientific Socialism.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Van Kerkvoort, 428 Goethe street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE in place of Comrade Chas. Nilsson who resigned.

All subscribers in arrears are requested to kindly remit when called upon by the new agent.

We would like to see every reader use a DIAMOND POINT COLD FOUNTAIN PEN Without expense!

DIAMOND POINT

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours. Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William Street, New York City.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists east, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Jan. 18th, with Comrade Stahl in the chair. Absent Matchett and Bennett, the former with the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 15th showed receipts to the amount of \$57; expenditures, \$38.51; balance for the week, \$18.49. Among the receipts are \$5, remitted by O. Heise, Jr., of Pawtucket, it being the balance in the treasury of the defunct German Section of that place.

Carlson reported about his agitation in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Most meetings were good. Charters were granted for new Sections in Brimfield, Pa.; Mullin, Idaho. Comrade Hickey reported the reorganization of Section Elmira, N. Y. A report from Pittsburgh, Pa., explained that the various Sections existing there had been consolidated into one. A charter was asked for, but as the charters now held must first be surrendered, the secretary was instructed to so inform the Comrades. L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec.

S. L. P. Sections, Attention.

The Sections and branches of the party are herewith requested to take action to help dispose of the Proceedings of the last National Convention, and to place the same within reach of their members.

The "Proceedings" are a handsome 64-page pamphlet, that no member should be without, the less so since the price has been put below cost, at 10c. a copy. All orders should be addressed to the N. Y. Labor News Co., 64 East 4th Street, New York City.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$338.00
Gust. Woldnek, Spencer, Neb. 15
Ernest Leimmon, Barre, Vt. 1.00
Rud. Schlemenz, Bennington, Vt. 50

Total \$339.65
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—New Haven Comrades, attention! At our last meeting, having resolved to enter into municipal election next April, it is necessary that every Comrade attend Section as well as branch meetings, and take an active part in the work which lies before us, for if all for their share it will be so much easier for those Comrades which are always called upon to do the work, and the undertaking will show a far better result.

The Hebrew Branch held a public mass meeting Friday, Jan. 14, Comrade Feigenbaum speaker, which was attended by over 200 persons, showing that the Social Democracy is not cutting much ice in New Haven.

Massachusetts.

MALDEN, Jan. 15.—Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J., will lecture here at the Court Room, on Ferry Street, Monday, the 24th instant, at 8 p. m. and illustrate his lecture with stereopticon views. Admission free.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 14.—The Lynn Section of the S. L. P. are in receipt of communications soliciting financial assistance without the seal of the S. L. P. As we have known men to make out their own papers and put the proceeds in their pockets, the Lynn Section will not recognize any communications without the seal of the S. L. P. We wish to call the attention of the Sections to the necessity for so doing.

JOHN A. HENLY, Organizer.

Worcester Section held a business meeting Thursday night and elected the following officers: Organizer, W. J. Hoar; secretary, Anna Wallberg; financial secretary and treasurer, F. A. Fortrom; library agent, C. G. Marcy, 503 Main Street.

The organizer reports that during the State and municipal campaigns Worcester Comrades distributed some 44,000 leaflets, 2,000 PEOPLES, and nearly 1,000 pamphlets, no bills payable, with a balance in treasury and lists yet to hear from.

On last Thanksgiving morning the Ward Committee in a few hours work distributed about 30,000 leaflets, nearly covering the city. This work was commented upon by the capitalist press as evidence of a good Socialist organization.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, president of Cigar-makers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. O. A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party; one of the Socialist aldermanic candidate's vote lead him. This action of the Trades Union may have cost us some votes, but it was also the means of us getting 1,139 class-conscious vote, instead of a larger sympathetic one, which is the most gratifying result we could expect.

Sunday night before election, with Comrade Avery as one of the speakers, we had the largest Socialist meeting ever held in Worcester, a full 1,000 were in attendance, and hundreds turned away. We had an orchestra of 14 persons, all volunteered, and it is said that 85 per cent. of the musicians of Worcester are with the Socialists; some are members.

There are 1,000 Socialists in Worcester—10 per cent. organized into two branches, with more to follow, eight ward committees, and educational and press committee. A Karl Marx class, where the study of capital is taken up; 50 copies are received each week of THE PEOPLE, "New Charter," "Beacon." New members as fast as admitted are required to read and study the pamphlets "Class Struggle," "Capitalist," "Class," "Proletariat," "Co-operative Commonwealth."

No Comrade in Worcester is allowed to publish or cause to be published any article on Socialism without the approval of the Press Committee. How's that for discipline?

The formation of the wire trust may be a serious thing for Worcester. Today's paper says that wire can be made cheaper elsewhere. About 3,000 persons are employed in this industry in this city. Already real estate has gone down where one of the wire mills is situated.

With the capital of New England's industry, cotton manufacturing, reducing wages 10 to 11 per cent.; with 800 Socialists in Boston; 800 in Little "Rody"; a Socialist alderman in Haverhill; 1,000 Socialists in Worcester; free speech in our public streets, Comrade Avery being acquitted by jury; New England nor Massachusetts will not, must not, be in the rear in this conflict, the spirit of revolution must be based on knowledge, reading and study, yes, and disciplined we must be, for an early victory. L. D. USHER.

New Jersey.

PATERSON, Jan. 18.—A "Karl Marx Class" was organized at Socialist headquarters in Paterson, N. J., last Sunday evening by electing John C. Duff director and John G. Rea secretary. Seventeen members enrolled their names, the list being headed by Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, of Boston, who is the organizer of the club.

The object of the class is the study of Scientific Socialism.

The attention of all members of the Paterson County Section is called to the formation of this class. Meetings every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock sharp, at Socialist Headquarters, 209 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

New York.

To Members and Friends of the Socialist Labor Party:

The lower East Side is one of the most important and fruitful fields of Socialist agitation in Greater New York. You are all aware of recent events in this part of the city. You all know how impotent ambition, desertion and treachery have combined against the growing strength of the S. L. P. A campaign of malice and calumny was carried on against us, a campaign based on the ignorance, prejudice and lowest instincts of the masses. Yet we came out of the political battle with our ranks unbroken, our name untarnished, our red banner waving proudly to a severe test, and they stood it splendidly.

When with the opening of the new year we begin to think of the new campaign before us, we are struck with the need in this part of the city of a centre of Socialist activity, a place where party friends would be sure to obtain information, where they could meet for conversation, discussion and recreation. This has prompted several members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. to organize the "New York Socialist Club" as a centre of activity in these districts, to bring all who are in sympathy and accord with the principles of the S. L. P. into closer social contact, and to aid actively the district organizations in their work. In this club the political, educational and social sides will all find due recognition.

We particularly appeal to those friends of the S. L. P. who are not party members to join this club.

The club meets every Monday evening at 200 East Broadway.

For further information apply to the Secretary or to the meeting.

NEW YORK CITY.—30th Assembly District.—A meeting to discuss the question of withdrawing the delegates of the S. L. P. from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Central Labor Federation of New York will be held at Bohemian National Hall, No. 321 East 73d Street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at half-past two o'clock. All Comrades interested in the above question are cordially invited to take an active part in the discussion. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

Regular weekly meeting of the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, Bronx Borough, was held last Friday evening, at their headquarters, 3d Avenue and 149th Street, Comrade Kinneally in the chair. A large amount of business was transacted, and the greatest amount of interest was manifested throughout the session. After the reports of delegates to General Committee, the reports of Executive Committee and Committee on Organization were received and disposed of. Voting was commenced on the various questions passed upon by the General Committee. First the question of the withdrawal of delegates to the S. T. & L. A.; 37 Comrades cast their votes against the withdrawal of the delegates and 4 for the withdrawal. The vote for the suspension of Branch Northfield was 24 for the suspension and 8 against. The expulsion of Gillis, a member of the 32d A. D. for taking part in a convention of the Social Democracy was sustained by a vote of 37 for the expulsion and none against. The following Comrades were nominated for the National Executive Committee: Isaac Bennet, Malkiel, Middleberger, Matchett and Teche. Comrade Kuhn was nominated for national secretary. A committee was appointed to visit all progressive and labor organizations in the Borough of Bronx asking their co-operation in the annual spring festival to be held by

the branch at Eblings' Casino, April 2. It was also resolved that no musicians be engaged for this affair unless they be connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. A committee was appointed to distribute 500 tickets through the various organizations in the annexed district for the Volks Zeitung Festival. The headquarters of this branch are open every evening 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock as a reading room and bureau of information. All Socialists should pay a visit to these headquarters. THE PEOPLE, "Volks Zeitung" and Danish papers on file.

All Socialists of Bronx Borough who are not yet enrolled are hereby requested to do so and assist in the work of organization and agitation that is now being carried on by this branch.

Meetings are held at these headquarters. Regular business meeting every Friday evening; lecture and debate, with entertainment, every Sunday evening. Working women's club for propaganda every Tuesday evening. Young American Socialist Club, composed of young men and women over 12 years of age, meet every Wednesday evening.

The formation of a speakers' club is about consummated, and will meet every Saturday evening, the purpose being to develop speakers for the battle of '98. A special appeal is herewith sent out to all Socialists without exception who reside in Bronx Borough to join and work in some of the divisions of this branch. The services of every true Socialist we must have. Address at once for active work.

J. J. KINNEALLY.

Buffalo American Branch, S. L. P.

will hold a discussion meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, this coming Sunday, Jan. 23d, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Immigration Question from a Socialist Standpoint." No Comrade or friend should deprive himself of the pleasure of being present at so well attended and interesting meetings we have been having lately. Bring also wife or lady friends along. They will find there many other ladies. Admission free.

Pennsylvania.

Any one who voted the S. L. P. ticket in Venango County last fall or others interested in the S. L. P. propaganda in said county, will help the matter along by addressing

O. N. E. LACKALL, Polk, Pa.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate L. Korn of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate G. Wohl of the Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was vice-chairman.

Credentials were received from the Ale and Porter Union No. 1 for Ernest Bohm and John Leehr; Furriers' Union, O. Heinzberger; N. Y. German Cooks and Pastry Cooks, A. Uhde; Ind. Bakers, Br. 1, E. Leske, C. Toft; Pressmen and Feeders' Union, L. Pomrantz, J. Dicker and G. Karp. They were admitted.

The Committee on the May Demonstration reported that the first conference was a success, and a continued session will be held on Feb. 5. A referendum vote will be taken as to whether the affair will be celebrated by a parade or by a mass assembly at the Madison Square Garden. The report was received.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported having elected the following officers for the year 1898: Secretary and walking delegate, Ernest Bohm; financial secretary, John Faust; treasurer, Fritz Fellenberg; sergeant-at-arms, John Witte; trustees, John Steinheimer and B. Wessels. Executive Board—John Lehr, John Faust, Fritz Fellenberg, H. Younge and Ernest Bohm, secretary.

Seven shop delegates were also elected. It was resolved to attend the festival of the Progress Club this Saturday in a body. The Arrangements Committee for the ball of this union on Feb. 5 at 342 W. 42d Street, reported that everything possible was being done to make the same a grand success. Five dollars were donated to the family of deceased member.

Ind. Bakers, Br. 1, reported having initiated new members. A discussion will be had this Sunday on the proposed amalgamation plan. Union 146 had differences at a shop and the places were not taken.

Ind. Bakers, Br. 2, reported election of officers. New members were admitted. Relative to Boss Leopold it was resolved to re-accept the suspended member with a fine of \$10, and to give Leopold enough labels to last a week.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 initiated new members, and will attend the festival of the Progress Club.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 will hold its quarterly general meeting this Friday at 206 Allen Street. The bartender at Braun's Protection Hall did not as yet apply for admission.

Walters' Alliance Liberty reported that its ball Monday evening will be a gala affair. On Thursday a decision will be rendered relative to their secretary, who is reported to be a member of Tammany Hall.

Int. Planomakers' Union elected delegates to the May Conference.

Silver Workers' Prot. Association reported having endorsed the label of the G. E. B. S. T. & L. A. Their branch at Providence, R. I., is making splendid progress, having initiated 15 new members.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 reported that they are making good headway, and having gained four shops from the Hebrew-American Typographical Union. The agitation of the progressive unions is bearing good fruit. Pressmen and Feeders' Union re-

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to January 19th, 1898

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to January 19th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged \$232.76
Wm. Grubel, City, \$10; Bruno J. Brander, City, \$10 20.00

Total \$252.76
Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE

184 William St., N. Y.

GRAND ANNUAL

Masquerade and Civic Ball,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,

Comprising the 2d, 4th, 6th, 12th & 16th A. D's., S. L. P.;
"N. Y. Socialist Literary Socy"; "Carl Marx Socialist Club"; "Young Soc. Citizens Club", Etc.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS,

on Saturday Evening, January 22d, 1898,
at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Ave., 43d & 44th Sts.

TICKET — ADMITS ONE — 25 CENTS.

Music by Musical Alliance Local No. 1028.

Two Bicycles, one Ladies' and one Gents', and 10 other valuable prizes will be given to the most original and comical costumes. Tickets for Sale at THE PEOPLE'S Office.

1878 Twentieth Anniversary 1898

OF THE

New Yorker Volks-Zeitung,

SATURDAY, February 12th, '98,

(Lincoln's Birthday)

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

combined with a

Grand Seidl Concert,

of the entire celebrated Metropolitan Orchestra, ANTON SEIDL, Conductor.

Eminent Soloists and a Chorus of 150 Voices.

BALLET of 150 Ladies! BALL!

Concert to commence at 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets 25 Cents a Person. At the Box 50 Cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

ported having elected officers. Delegates were also elected to the May conference, and they held a joint meeting with the Progressive Typographical Union No. 83.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks resolved to request the C. L. F. to notify German Waiters' Union No. 1 not to permit its members to work as cooks, etc. Request granted.

All Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union changed its name to The Rolled Cigarette Makers' Progressive Union.

Arbitration Committee reported progress relative to the strike at Siedenberg, Stiefel & Co. The same committee reported having called at the club house of the Workmen's Educational Club, 206 E. 86th Street, and had seen President Ortland relative to the employment of non-union bartenders at said place. He stated that it was the opinion of the Board of Management that the place was not a public one, but a private enterprise, and hence did not employ any bartenders. Only members were permitted to enter its premises. Painters, carpenters, etc., are members of the club, and as such dispense the refreshments to the club members; but no, oh no, they are not bartenders. It was resolved to report this illustration of principle and solidarity to the G. E. B. S. T. & L. A., and request that matter be referred to the City Executive Committee, S. L. P., and National Executive Committee, S. L. P., for action.

It was announced that one Wusca, a member of the Bohemian Branch, S. L. P., had made certain statements relative to the case of the Int. Marble Workers, and Kahlbauer, a former member of the Ind. Bakers, had also made statements relative to a strike of Prog. Tailors' Union some two years ago. It was resolved to challenge both parties to appear before this body and renew the statements with this proof.

A committee of the "Wendell Phillips Association" was admitted and permitted to sell tickets for a festival on Feb. 2 at the New Irving Hall.

The Committee on Constitution thereupon reported. After discussing the various articles and amendments the report was adopted as a whole, and the committee instructed to have the same printed.

The Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, S. T. & L. A., has been engaged to furnish music for the 9th Congressional District Ball, at the Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the eve of Jan. 22. Mr. J. S. Krintes' business agent has had the song, "The Hand and the Hammer" arranged to be played by the orchestra of 24 pieces for the grand march.

Daily People Minor Fund.
Previously acknowledged \$2,014.28
12th Assembly District, N. Y. 6.85
Workmen's Consumers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. 97
K. Kollberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Total \$2,023.10
HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

To the Subscribers of the Daily People Major Fund.

COMRADES:

The following subscribers to the above fund are urgently requested to send their addresses to the undersigned:

L. Reutal, Wm. Black, Benjamin Doerre, Gus. Henckler, W. Schiener, Wm. F. Menge, Brown, all of New York City; M. A. Hudson, Thornton; H. P. Blount, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. R. Corrali, J. V. McCormick, Sayds, L. K. Lauher, T. Van and W. R., all of Chicago, Ill.

Subscribers who have received a circular will please return the same with their answer. Many of the circulars sent out are still out. It is desirable and important that the information asked for be had at an early date.

For the Daily People Committee,

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

ON, FOR THE 100,000.

(Continued from Page 1.)

with observing eyes tremble and turn pale for fear for the near future. But it also forces them to action. To act now is what is necessary.

Let this letter be a warning and an appeal to look out for your own interest. Don't say that you cannot; whatever you will can be done. Organize, educate, agitate.

We hope to hear from you soon.

MICHIGAN STATE COM., S. L. P.

M. MEYER, Secretary.

361 Hendricks Street, Detroit, Mich.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.,
Cohen's Book Store, Washington St.,
on the Bridge.

Crosswell's Store, Harrison Avenue, near Bennett St.

"Skand. Am. Arbeteren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the name and address with (or even without) 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

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Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th Street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 143

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cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Typ Setting Machine
German and English.

Declaration of the Longshore and Seaman's Union, U. S. A., Hoboken, N. J.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 18, 1898.

At the General Meeting, held Jan. 18, 1898, the following resolution was adopted upon motion of the Investigation Committee appointed in the matter of H. Steiner vs. Max Smith:

Since the Investigation brought out the result:

1. That accusations, known to be false, were made by the defendant, Max Smith, against the complainant, H. Steiner, in his capacity and during his activity as an officer of both the party and of trade organizations;

2. That like accusations, also known to be false, and charging H. Hoffmann with bribery during and in connection with his activity as an officer of a trade union toward the end of the strike of 1892 in the city of Hamburg;

3. Continuous and intentional injury inflicted on the above union by the member Max Smith during last year.

Resolved in general meeting this day of January, 1898:

1. To expel the said Max Smith as a member of the Longshore and Seaman's Union;

2. To announce this action of the union in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," in THE PEOPLE and in the "Observer," Hoboken.

By order of the union.

THE SECRETARY.

COMRADES are invited to attend a meeting to discuss the withdrawal of delegates from the S. T. & L. A. on Sunday, January 23, at 8 p. m., at Hoboken Nat. Hall, 321 E. 2d St., N. Y. C. Membership cards must be shown.

Fraternally, 30th Assembly District.

Trades and Societies Leaders

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union)

Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York

(S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 44 East 4th Street, New York City. All bona-fide trade union members should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th Street, New York City.

Cigar-makers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Fourth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 322 West 12th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East